CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND THE EVALUATION OF SITE SDI-16,394H OF THE AL DART LOT SPLIT BOULEVARD,
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

TPM 20675, Log No. 02-21-004

Prepared for:
Al Dart
PO Box 1087
Boulevard, California 91905

Prepared by:
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(858) 484-0915

November 14, 2002
Revised November 13, 2003

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National Archaeological Data Base Information

Author(s):	Brian F. Smith
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Report Date:	November 14, 2002 Revised November 13, 2003
Report Title:	"Cultural Resources Survey and the Evaluation of Site SDI-16,394H Boulevard, County of San Diego, California"
Submitted to:	Al Dart PO Box 1087 Boulevard, California 91905
Submitted by:	Brian F. Smith and Associates 14678 Ibex Court San Diego, California 92129 (858) 484-0915
USGS Quadrangle:	Live Oaks, California (7.5 minute)
Study Area:	33 acres
Key Words:	USGS Live Oaks quadrangle (7.5 minute); survey; one early twentieth century refuse deposit; site tested; SDI-16,394H; not significant.

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*Items marked with an * have been deleted for public review, and are bound separately in the Confidential Appendix.*

List of Abbreviations

BFSA	Brian F. Smith and Associates
Cat no	catalog number
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
USGS	United States Geological Survey
YBP	years before present

1.0 ABSTRACT

The Dart Lot Split Project is a 33-acre parcel of land located in the Boulevard/Manzanita area of San Diego County, California (Figure 2.0–1). Specifically, the project is located in the northwest quarter of Section 20, Township 17 South, Range 7 East USGS Live Oak Springs quadrangle (Figure 2.0–2). The project as planned is a rural tract lot split of the property into three parcels ranging in size between 10.31 and 11.07 acres. The property is a rectilinear parcel with a natural drainage channel bisecting the project from east to west. The property is approximately 20% disturbed by previous uses, including some past dumping activities in the southern area, as well as the use of a road to service power lines. The balance of the property is covered with sparse sagebrush and chamise chaparral vegetation (Beauchamp 1986).

As part of the project application process with the County of San Diego, various environmental studies were undertaken to assess the potential impact of the project on the sensitive environmental components of the project, as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). As part of the environmental review process, the County requested that a cultural resources study be conducted.

An intensive field survey of the project was conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates (BFSA) on September 11, 2002. The survey resulted in the location of an historic period refuse deposit (SDI-16,394H). No other cultural resources were identified during the survey process. In accordance with the County of San Diego Cultural Resources Guidelines, a testing program for the site was conducted by BFSA on October 29, 2002, including shovel test pits and a test unit to determine the presence and extent of subsurface deposits. The results of these tests are detailed in Section 4.0. In general, the site investigations resulted in the conclusion that SDI-16,394H did not retain sufficient potential to be evaluated as significant according to County RPO or CEQA criteria.

Archaeological records searches for the project were conducted at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University. Three previously recorded sites were identified within one mile of the project area; one is described as prehistoric, one is a historic site, and one is described as prehistoric with an historic component.

The proposed rural lot split may represent a source of potentially adverse impacts to the site, as grading and landscaping could intrude into the site area. Because the site was determined not to be important, impacts from the proposed project would not be significant and mitigation measures will not required, other than curation of artifact s collected during the evaluation of the site.

2.0 SURVEY REPORT FORM

County Application # _____

FORM NO. 1
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FORM
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

Completed By:

Brian F. Smith — September 11, 2002
Name — *Signature* — *Date*

Date of County Registration: 1978 for Brian F. Smith

General Information:

A. *Name of Applicant:* Al Dart

Address: PO Box 1087

City: Boulevard *State:* California *Zip:* 91905

Telephone Number: (619) 766-4527

B. *Name of Organization/Individual Completing this Form:*

Brian F. Smith and Associates

Address: 14678 Ibex Court

City: San Diego *State:* California *Zip:* 92129

Telephone Number: (858) 486-0245

C: *Project Location:* (Figure 2.0–1)

1. *The property is located on the* west of Ribbonwood Road south of Roadrunner Lane.

   Street Address (if any): N/A

2. *Complete Assessor's Parcel Reference:* 612-021-05

3. *Attach a current U. S. G. S. quadrangle map showing the project boundaries accurately plotted:*

   See Figure 2.0–2 (Project Location Map).

Project Description:

A. *Describe in detail the main features of the project. This description should adequately reflect the ultimate use of the site in terms of all construction and development, verifiable by submitted drawings/plans. If the project will be phased, the anticipated phasing schedule should be described.*

The proposed project is a 33-acre parcel (Figure 2.0–3) which will be divided into 3 lots, ranging in size from 10.31 to 11.07 acres.

B. *Proposed Site Use:*

1. *Total Area:* 33 *Acres*

2. *Number of Buildings:* N/A

C. *Topography and Grading:*

1. *Percent of area previously graded:* none

2. *Slope Classification:*

	Existing
0-15%:	35%
16-25%:	50%
Over 25%:	15%

3. *Area to be graded if archaeological resources could be impacted:*

An unknown amount of the project area will be graded for the lot split.

D. *Describe all off-site improvements necessary to implement the project, and their points of access or connection to the project site. These improvements include: new streets, street widening, extension of gas, electric, sewer, and water lines, cut and fill slopes, and pedestrian and bicycle paths.*

No off-site improvements are planned at this time.

E. Additional Information:

1. Use:

Project relationship to adjacent areas -- give compass direction in blanks as appropriate:

Private Dwelling: Northeast _____ *Multiple Dwellings:* _____
Commercial: _____ *Industrial* _____
Mobile Homes: _____ *Vacant:* South, West _____
Agriculture: _____ *Indian Reservation* _____

2. Environmental Setting:

Does the project site contain any of the following physical features?

Rock Outcrops: Yes *Streams:* No *Oak Groves:* No

3. Briefly describe the biological setting (note Community, Barliour and Major 1980):

The property currently is covered with sparse chemise chaparral and sage scrub vegetation.

4. What is the distance from the central portion of the property to the nearest water source:

Walker Creek lies 3,000 feet southwest of the project area.

Describe the water source:

Walker Creek appears to be seasonal.

5. Briefly describe the geologic setting:

The general area is characterized by gentle slopes with Quaternary alluvium deposited on the slopes and in the valleys.

Survey Description

Date of Survey: September 11, 2002
Institution/Individual Responsible: Brian F. Smith & Associates
Individual in Charge: Brian F. Smith
Person/Hours Required to Complete Field Work: 20 person-hours
Number of Acres Surveyed: 33 acres

1. *Intensity of Survey (describe transect technique or submit survey route maps):*

The field survey was conducted using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. Continuous parallel transects were walked in a west/east direction where possible. Survey conditions were good. Given the existing survey conditions, an adequate inspection of the property was achieved.

2. *If area surveyed is different from project area, explain:*

Number of resources found (attach a copy of the resource form for each resource indicated):

Isolates:	None
Prehistoric Sites:	None
Historic Sites:	One (Figure 4.0–1)
Other Resources (specify):	None

Background Research (previous studies within one mile):

Author	*Title*	*Results (number and type of sites)*

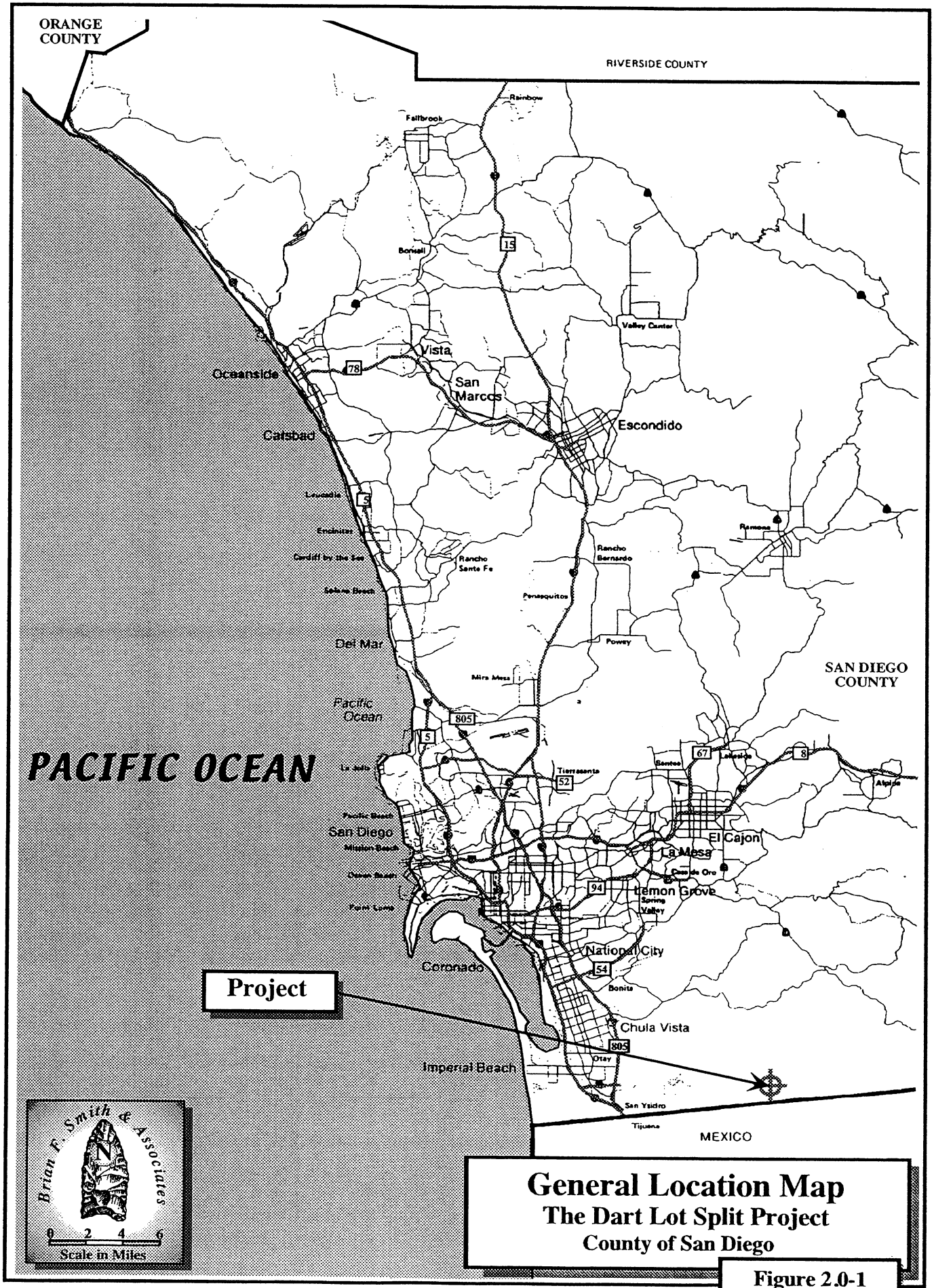
See Table 2.0–1 for a list of previous studies in the vicinity of the project.

List repositories from which record checks and/or historical documents were obtained and attach copies of the results.

Archaeological record searches for the project were conducted at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University. Three previously recorded sites were identified within one mile of the project area; one is described as prehistoric, one is a historic site, and one is described as prehistoric with an historic component. Records search results are included in the Appendix.

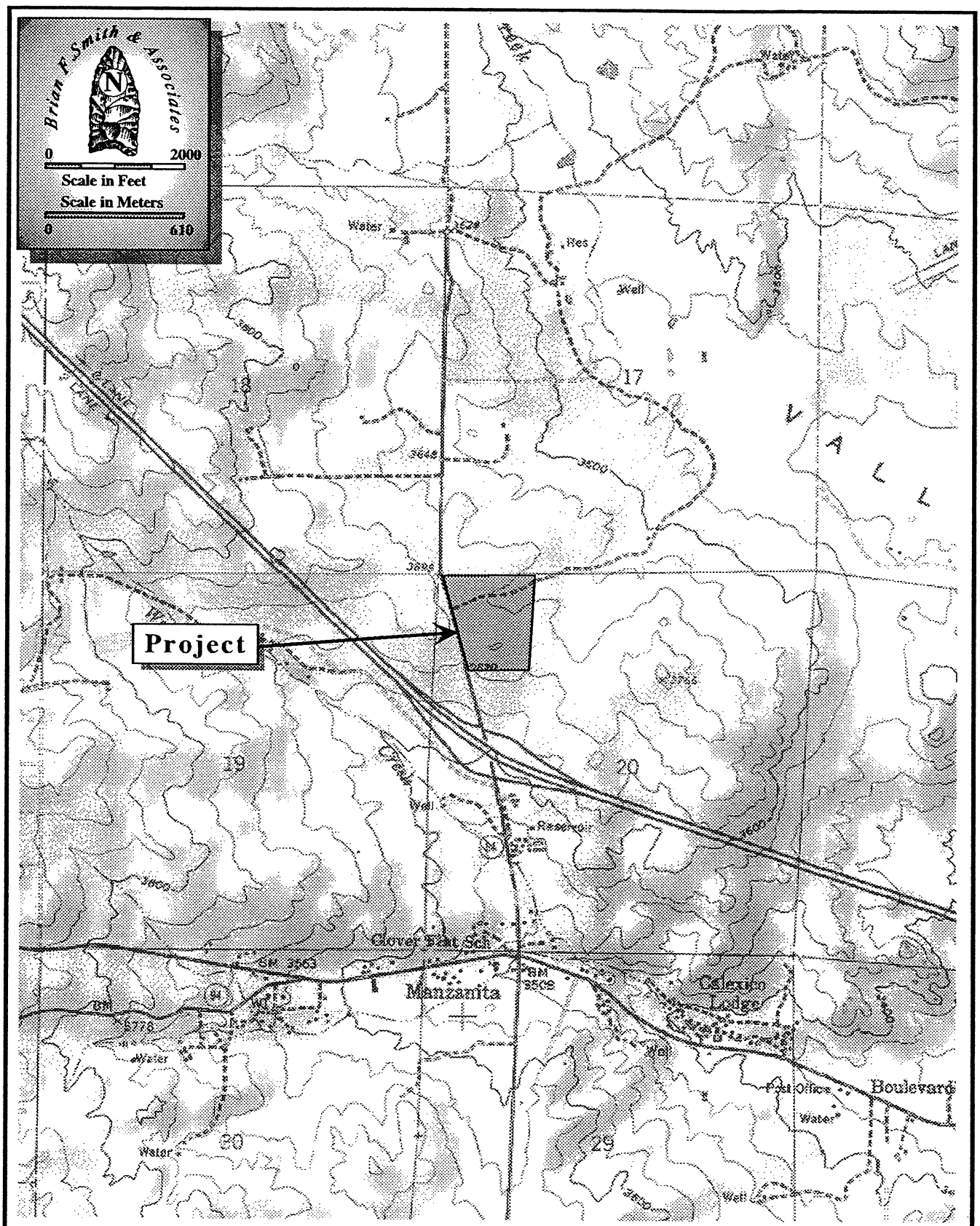
List conditions that may have affected the accuracy of the survey results.

The survey was not adversely affected by vegetation or any other conditions.



General Location Map
The Dart Lot Split Project
County of San Diego

Figure 2.0-1

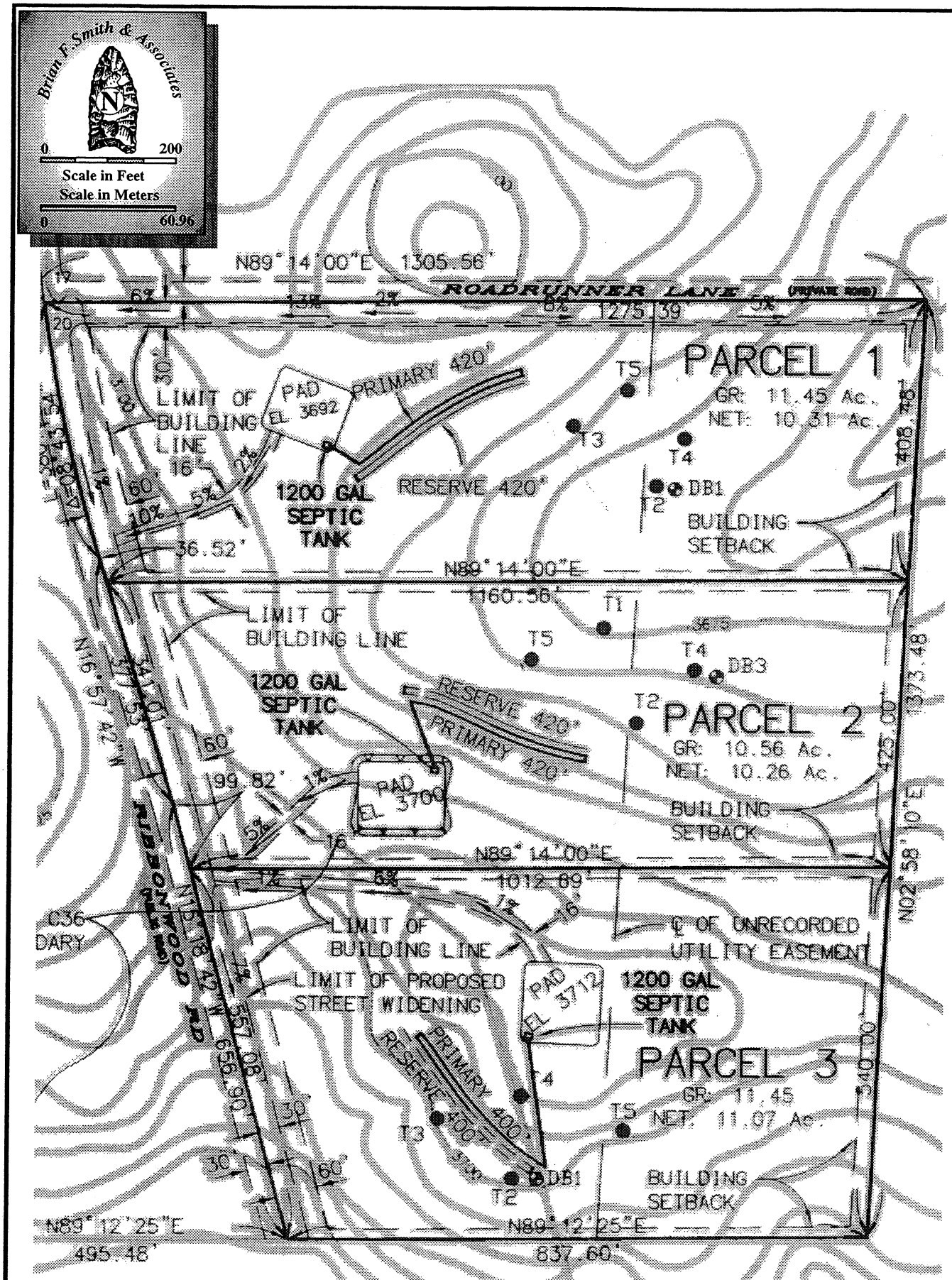


Project Location Map

The Dart Lot Split Project

USGS *Live Oaks Springs* Quadrangle (7.5 minute series)

Figure 2.0–2



Project Development Map

The Dart Lot Split Project

Figure 2.0–3

TABLE 2.0–1

Previous Studies Conducted in the Area of
The Dart Lot Split Project

Banks, Thomas J.
1980 "An Archaeological Survey of the Casinger Lot Split Near Boulevard, Calif. TPM 16685. Have Mule Will Travel." Submitted to Thomas S. Casinger. Unpublished report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182

Berryman, Judy and Mary Lou Heuett.
1982 "Archaeological Phase II Study On Seven Sites Located on the Halabu Parcel." QEACT. Submitted to Shibib Halabu. Unpublished report on file at the SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182

Chace, Paul J.
1979 "An Archaeological Survey of the Fuquay Ranch, Boulevard, County of San Diego." Paul G. Chace and Associates. Submitted to James C. and Wanda Fuquay. Unpublished report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182

Pigniolo, Andrew R. and Michael Baksh.
2000 "Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Manzanita Fee-To-Trust project, Boulevard, CA." Tierra Environmental Services. Submitted to Manzanita Band of Mission Indians. Unpublished report on file at SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182

TABLE 2.0–2

Archaeological Sites Located Within One Mile of
The Dart Lot Split Project

Sites	Description
SDI-6895	Campsite on ridge with pot sherds and obsidian points
SDI-6898	Rock wall enclosure with three basalt flakes.
P37-024023	Old Highway U.S. 80

3.0 CULTURE HISTORY

The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project consist of the possible Paleo-Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic and Early Milling Stone Horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay culture. The area was used for ranching and farming during the Spanish Colonial and Mexican Periods, and extending into the American Period. A brief discussion of the cultural elements in the project area is provided in the following subsections.

3.1 Paleoenvironment

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems operated. At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the present (YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been two to two and one-half miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b; Pierson *et al.* 1987). Beginning at approximately 8,500 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been downcut during the lowered sea level stand (Pierson *et al.* 1987). The rising sea level slowed after about 3,700 YBP, and sedimentation increased in the coastal canyons. This process allowed for an increase in total sediment budget for littoral cells along the coast, and resulted in changes along the coast (Inman 1983). The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment, similar to the present-day climate (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites in the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments; dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupants.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have rarely been conducted for this area of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments of today appear to have become dominant after about 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

3.2 Prehistory

The San Dieguito Complex was a group of people who archaeologists believe occupied sites in this region between 10,000 and 8,000 YBP, and was thought to be related to, or contemporaneous with, the Paleo-Indian groups in the Great Basin area and the Midwest. The artifacts recovered from supposed San Dieguito sites seemed to duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis *et al.* 1969). These artifacts generally

consist of scrapers and scraper planes, choppers, and bifacially flaked knives, but few or no milling tools. The infrequent occurrence of grinding or milling stones suggests that cereal grains and nuts were not a large part of the subsistence pattern. Tools previously recovered from sites attributed to the San Dieguito Complex and the general pattern of site locations indicated that they were a wandering, hunting and gathering society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited San Diego County. This is due primarily to the fact that San Dieguito sites rarely contain stratigraphic information or datable material. There is a current controversy among researchers centering on the relationship of the San Dieguito and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Recent evidence suggests an inland Archaic assignment for sites previously thought to represent San Dieguito people (Byrd and Serr 1993; Raven-Jennings *et al.* 1999). No confirmed and dated evidence of the San Dieguito Complex has been identified within the project area, but radiometric dates on supposed San Dieguito sites in Escondido and Poway suggest an Archaic cultural assignment is valid (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; Raven-Jennings *et al.* 1999). It is probable that environmental changes affected the subsistence base of coastal Archaic peoples, resulting in an increasing reliance on inland resources. This phenomenon would have resulted in the adaptation of a tool kit suitable for the inland environment.

The La Jolla Complex

Approximately 9,000 to 8,500 YBP, a major cultural tradition was established in the San Diego region, primarily along the coast. At that time, the shoreline was located farther west than it is currently, because the relative sea level was substantially lower at the end of the last Ice Age (Pierson *et al.* 1987). Locally, this cultural tradition has been called the La Jolla Complex, and radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this culture span a period of over 7,000 years in this region (between 9,000 and 2,000 YBP). The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens, grinding tools closely associated with marine resources, and flexed burials (Shumway, Hubbs and Moriarty 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophisticated lithic manufacturing techniques. Scrapers, the most common type of flaked tool recovered from La Jolla sites, were created by either splitting cobbles or finely flaking quarried material. La Jolla sites also contain large numbers of milling tools (manos and metates) and utilized flakes that appear to have been used to pry open shellfish (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). Inland sites of the La Jolla Complex, sometimes called the Pauma Complex, were situated at a distance from marine food resources, and generally lack marine-related refuse, but contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1986; Smith 1996).

The Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay Indians

The last major migration into the coastal zone began approximately 1,500 YBP, when

Yuman people moved from the Colorado River Basin to the coast, in search of a more plentiful food supply (Moriarty 1969). This group is known locally as the Late Prehistoric Diegueño, or Kumeyaay, culture. Fortunately, ethnographic evidence is available from the period of the earliest Spanish contact to the late 1800s, providing a record of the nonmaterial aspects of these groups.

Sites associated with the Kumeyaay are focused in the foothills and mountains, rather than along the coast. Their subsistence pattern was based on the collection of seeds (especially acorns), berries, and bulbs, and the hunting of small game. Artifact collections from Late Prehistoric occupations include milling tools, ceramics, projectile points, scrapers, planes, beads, arrow shaft straighteners and polishers, and hammerstones. Ethnographic information indicates that the culture of the Kumeyaay Indians consisted of a clan system with definitive religious beliefs, and trade associations with relatives living in the Colorado River Basin (Kroeber 1925).

The last phase of the Kumeyaay culture began approximately 400 years ago, with the first contact by Europeans (Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, in 1542). By 1769, at the time of the first European settlement in San Diego, at least 20 permanent or semi-permanent villages had been established near the Pueblo of San Diego. A Kumeyaay village consisted of a confederated grouping of small settlements clustered in a given area. These living sites were located along the coast and in nearby valleys; but as the European colonists moved inland, additional villages were found. For the most part, villages were located close to a supply of fresh water and where plant foods were available. Villages that depended on springs for their water supply were usually located some distance from them, so that the animals using them would not be driven off, and also to avoid the insects that frequented the surrounding marshy areas (Moriarty 1961). Historical accounts generally agree that several groups were located along the bay side of Point Loma, and a number of groups were also scattered along the shores of Mission Bay. Still others were situated in the present area of the City of San Diego, and near the mouths of the major streams that emptied into San Diego Bay. Major river valleys, such as the San Diego River Valley, were well populated, because of their resources of food and water. Villages were also located in the La Jolla area, in Soledad Canyon, at the mouth of Rose Canyon, and in the valleys of other major drainages such as the Otay and Sweetwater Rivers. A number of temporary shellfish-gathering and fishing sites were situated on the shores of the bays, coastal lagoons, and along the coast.

3.3 History

Exploration Period (1530-1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific Coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names he gave to places have survived, whereas practically every one of Cabrillo's has faded from use. Cabrillo gave the name of "San Miguel" to the first port at which he stopped in what is now the United States; 60 years later,

Viscaíno changed it to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970).

Spanish Period (1769-1821)

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain. The powerful representative of the King in Mexico was José de Galvez, who conceived of the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish crown (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). The effort involved both a military and a religious contingent, with the overall intent of establishing forts and missions to gain control of the land and of the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived in San Diego to secure California for the Spanish crown (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based on a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land to persons who made an application were made but many tracts reverted to the government for lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican people — and later, the Americans during the Gold Rush — settled in the area, the Indian populations diminished as they were absorbed, displaced, or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

Mexican Period (1821-1846)

By 1821, Mexico had gained independence from Spain, and the northern territories were subject to political repercussions. By 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate and, after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister the needs of the Indians (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to persons who applied for them or to persons who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts.

Anglo-American Period (1846-Present)

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican War of 1846-1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and

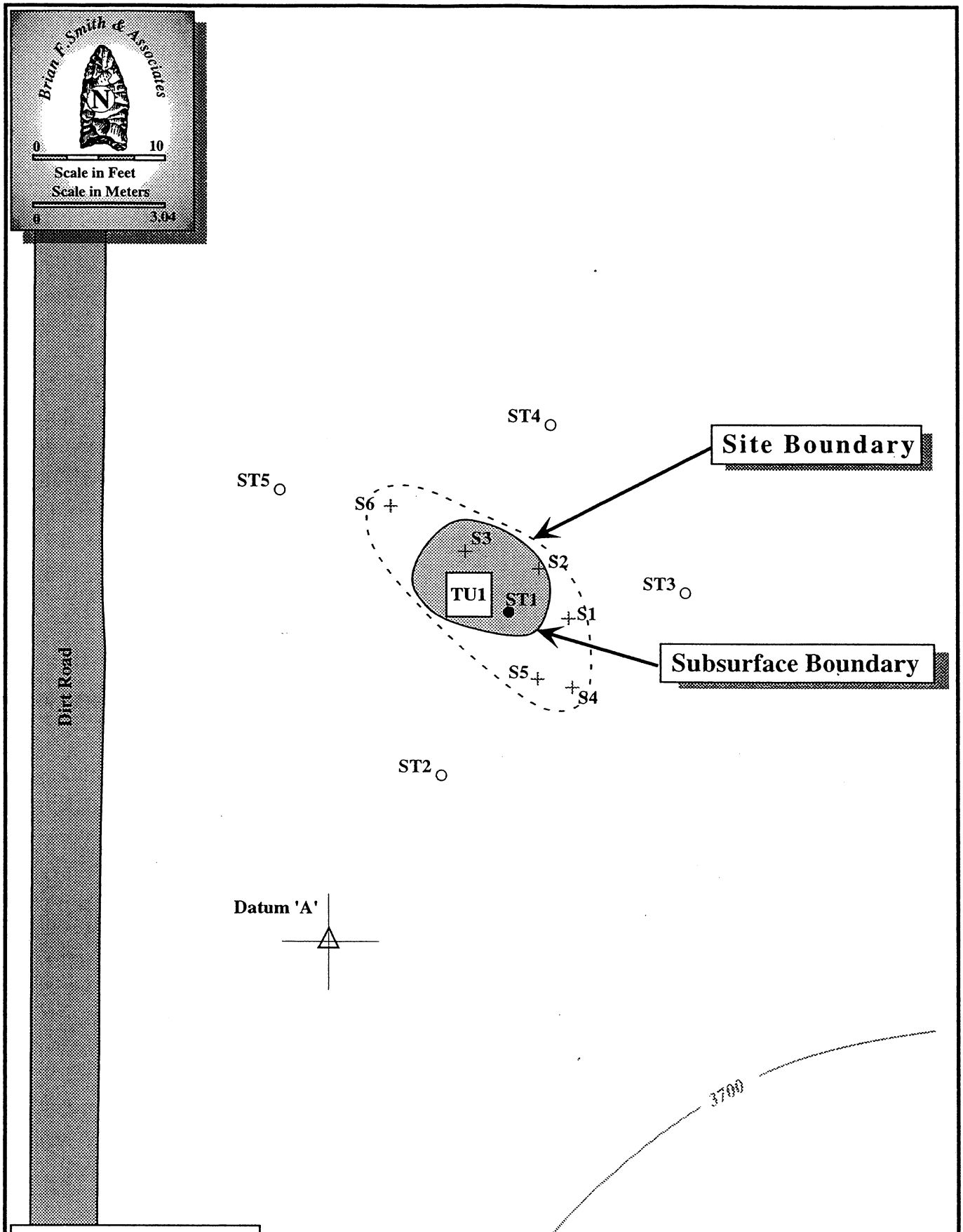
they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the "cow counties" of southern California had prospered during the cattle boom caused by the gold rush era demand for beef. They were able to "reap windfall profit...pay taxes and lawyer's bills...and generally live according to custom" (Pitt 1966). Cattle-raising soon declined, however, a result of decreasing demand and a severe drought of the 1860s (Cleland 1951). With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy began to change from stock-raising to farming (Rolle 1969). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]). By 1870, farmers had learned to dry-farm, and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union*, February 6, 1868; Van Dyke 1888). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000 acres to more than 20,000 (*San Diego Union*, January 2, 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union*, November 10, 1870; Shipek 1977). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys; also, the small urban population and poor roads restricted distribution of commercial crops. Possibly because of these limitations, cattle continued to be grazed in inland San Diego County. For example, in the Otay Mesa area, the "No Fence Act" had little effect, because ranches were still spaced far apart, and natural features kept the cattle out of growing crops (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967). During the 1920s, the aircraft industry also established itself at the bay (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the growth occurred in the north county coastal areas, where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the City of San Diego, which became a Navy center and industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized, and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert regions. Just before World War II, urbanization began to spread to the inland parts of the county. After the war, San Diego experienced a significant population explosion with suburban housing expanding the residential capacity of urban centers.

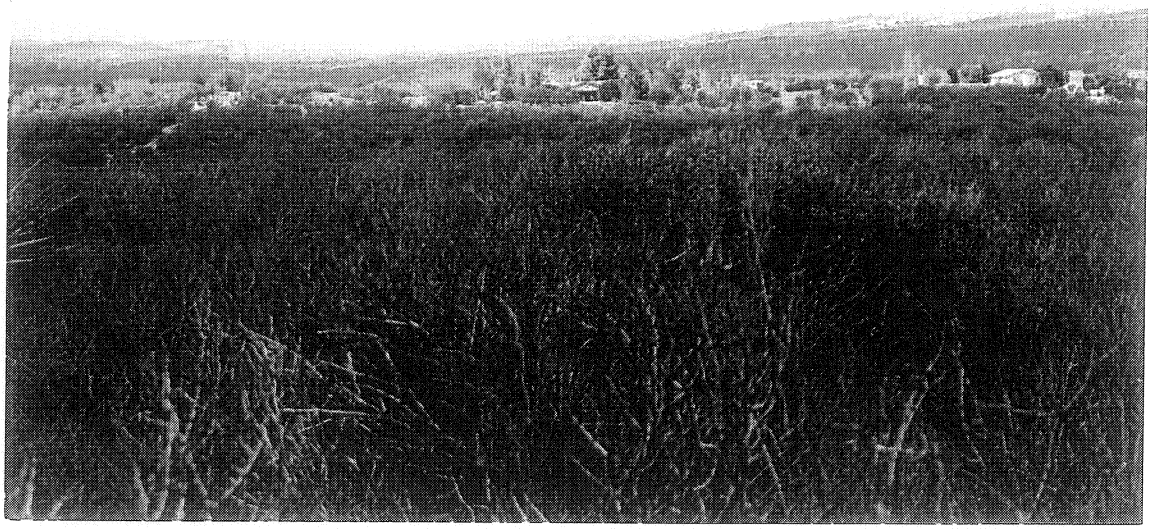
4.0 RESULTS OF SITE INVESTIGATIONS

The following sections provide the results of the field work and laboratory programs conducted for the Dart Lot Split Project. These sections describe the specific level of effort conducted at the site with supporting maps, photographs, and tables. An evaluation of significance is presented, with recommendations for mitigation of impacts, as required by County of San Diego guidelines.



Excavation Location Map
Site SDI-16,394H
The Dart Lot Split Project

Figure 4.0–1



View of the Dart Property looking north.

View of the Dart Property looking south.

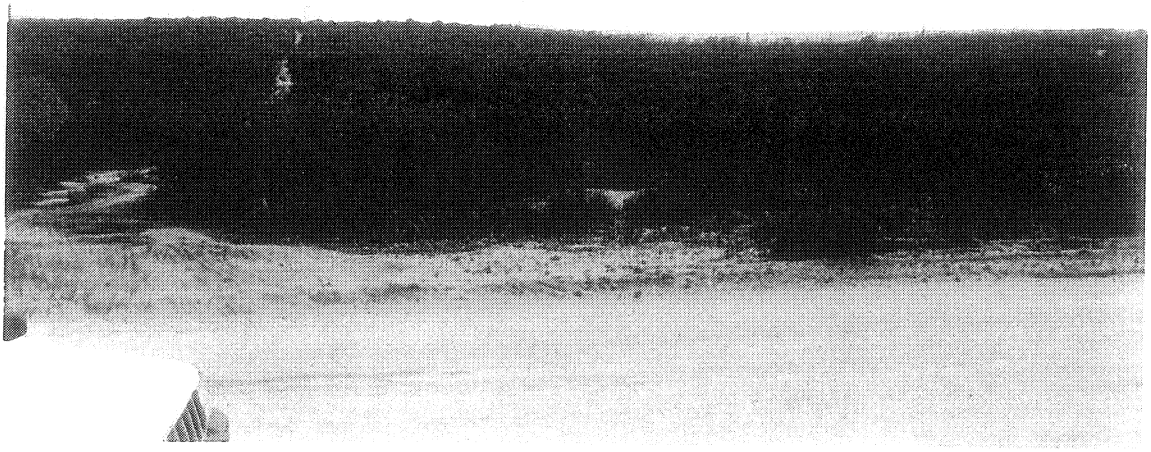


Plate 4.0–1

Figure 4.0–2

Data Recovery Map

(on parcel map)

(Confidential, Bound Separately)

4.1 Site Report Form — Site SDI-16,394H

Resource Numbers:
SDI- 16,394H
W- _____

County Application # _____

Resource Form
(attach one for each resource indicated on survey sheet)

Location (attach map):
UTM _____ *N* _____ *E*

Size: 14.68 *square meters* 7.6 *meters long (long axis)*
3.0 *meters wide (short axis)*

Depth: 10 *centimeters*
State basis for determination: Five shovel test pits and one Test Unit.

List cultural materials observed (estimate number if possible):

Surface	Household refuse.
Deposit	Household refuse.
Features	None
Structures	None

Briefly describe the site:
This site consists of a household refuse deposit situated in the southeast corner of the project area (Figure 4.0–1). The site does not appear information-rich based on the recent age and limited variability of artifacts.

Describe any features noted
None.

Indicate slope classification where site is located:

0-15%	X
16-25%	
Over 25%	

What is the distance from the site to the nearest water source?
An ephemeral drainage bisects the site. Walker Creek is located approximately 3,000 feet southwest of the project area.

Describe previous disturbance:
The site area has been disturbed by a North/South trending dirt road which bisects the three parcels. Some past surface collecting, limited modern dumping, and target shooting are possible.

Resource Numbers:
SDI- 16,394H
W- _____

Resource Form - Continued

Describe any previous investigations: See Table 2.0–1

List any published references: See Table 2.0–1

Attach completed site record forms and indicate date submitted:

Institution	*Submittal Date*
SCIC at San Diego State University	November 7, 2002 by BFSA

Describe site recording/collecting procedures (attach maps and tables as needed). Attach additional sheets as needed in order to provide all recovered information and analytical results.

4.2 Recording and Testing Program at Site SDI-16,394H

As noted previously, this site consists of a domestic refuse scatter in an area measuring 6.4 meters northwest to southeast and 3.0 meters southwest to northeast. The site contains a minimal subsurface deposit in the soil under the refuse pile. The soil is largely unchanged as a result of this deposit. The site exhibits a highly-localized surface deposit with minimal surface scatter and subsurface content. In accordance with the guidelines of the County of San Diego for the evaluation of cultural resources, the scope of work to evaluate Site SDI-16,394H included the following tasks:

- Controlled collection of surface artifacts.
- The excavation of a shovel test series to identify any subsurface element.
- Laboratory analysis of artifacts and preparation of collection for curation.
- Evaluation of site significance and the potential for adverse impacts from the proposed project.

Approximately 20 person-hours were expended in the course of this testing program by BFSA. The results of these tasks are presented in the following subsections.

4.2.1 Site Mapping and Recording

Site mapping was initiated by marking surface artifact locations with pin flags. Surface artifacts were mapped as discrete locations within the site. The mapped locations of the surface collection are provided in Figure 4.0–1. General site overviews are provided in Plate 4.0–1. The surface collection from the site produced a total of 63 specimens, which are summarized in Table 4.0–2 and detailed in Appendix III. Household items accounted for 100% (N=63) of the surface collection, including glass and ceramic jar fragments (N=49, 77.78%). Site boundaries were based upon the distribution of surface materials and positive subsurface tests. The site measures approximately 6.4 meters northwest to southeast and 3.0 meters southwest to northeast. The surface artifact distribution may have been altered by unauthorized collection.

4.2.2 Subsurface Testing

The subsurface testing of SDI-16,394H was initiated with a series of five shovel test pits and one test unit to locate any subsurface cultural materials. The shovel test pits were excavated in ten-centimeter increments to a maximum depth of 30 centimeters due to soil change and lack of recovery. All excavated soil was screened through one-eighth-inch wire mesh. The locations of the shovel test pits are illustrated in Figure 4.0–1, and the only recovery from the individual shovel test

pits is provided in Appendix III. STP1 produced a total of seventeen artifacts: one iron hammerhead and sixteen ceramic tableware fragments. The shovel test pits indicated that minimal subsurface deposits occurred within the site. This conforms to the impression given by the surface collection results, which indicated the domestic refuse was deposited on the surface in the recent past.

Test Unit 1 (TU1) was excavated in ten-centimeter increments to a maximum depth of 30 centimeters. Recovery from the test unit consisted of 191 artifacts. The recovery is summarized in Table 4.0–1; detailed provenience and excavation data for the test units is provided in Appendix III. Household items, with cans and bottle and/or jar fragments being the most numerous, dominate the recovered artifact assemblage from the test unit (98.95%; N=189). The only other artifact category recovered from the site included munitions (1.05%; N=2). The upper 20 centimeters were the most productive depth levels in terms of overall recovery from TU1. There was no faunal recovery from the site.

4.3 Discussion of Results

The testing program at Site SDI-16,394H resulted in the collection of all surface artifacts at the site and the determination that a minimal subsurface deposit was present. It appears that, based on the collection data, the primary area for the central surface deposit is located in the area of Surface Location 3. Given that the subsurface deposit continues 6.04 square meters, the test unit and shovel test pits represent a 21.00% sample of the deposit. Table 4.0–3 contains all temporally diagnostic artifact data recovered from Site SDI-16,394H. Based on the artifact recovery, the site appears to represent a single instance of domestic refuse disposal sometime between 1935 and 1945. There is no indication that a historic residence or other structure ever existed on the subject property.

4.4 Evaluation

The sparse artifact deposit at Site SDI-16,394H has been collected and recorded in detail. A complete artifact catalog for this site is provided in Appendix III. Variability within the collection is minimal. Based upon the study of Site SDI-16,394H, the site is evaluated as not significant, following the County of San Diego RPO and the significance criteria provided in CEQA (Section 15064.5).

TABLE 4.0–1

Summary of Test Unit Recovery

Artifact Type	Depth (in centimeters) 0–10	10–20	Total	Percentage
Household (N=189):				
Bottle/Jar Fragments, Ceramic	29	7	36	18.85
Bottle/Jar Fragments, Glass	86	8	94	49.21
Can Fragments	12	–	12	6.28
Cans	4	1	5	2.62
Crock/Vessel Fragments, Ceramic	37	–	37	19.37
Jar Lid Fragments	2	–	2	1.05
Tableware Fragment, Glass	1	–	1	0.52
Tableware Fragments, Ceramic	–	2	2	1.05
Munitions (N=2):				
Shotgun Shells, 12 gauge	2	–	2	1.05
Total	173	18	191	100.00

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

TABLE 4.0–2

Summary of Total Recovery

Artifact Type	Surface	Shovel Test	Test Unit	Total	Percentage
Household (N=268):					
Basin Fragment, Metal	1	–	–	1	0.37
Bottle/Jar Fragments, Ceramic	20	–	36	56	20.66
Bottle/Jar Fragments, Glass	29	–	94	123	45.39
Can Fragments	–	–	12	12	4.43
Cans	3	–	5	8	2.95
Crock/Vessel Fragments, Ceramic	–	–	37	–	37.00
Jar Lid Fragments	1	–	2	3	1.11
Jug Fragments, Glass	3	–	–	3	1.11
Tableware Fragment, Glass	1	–	1	2	0.74
Tableware Fragments, Ceramic	5	16	2	23	8.49
Miscellaneous (N=1):					
Hammer Fragment	–	1	–	1	0.37
Munitions (N=2):					
Shotgun Shells, 12 gauge	–	–	2	2	0.74
Total	63	17	191	271	100.00

Rounded numbers may not add to 100%.

TABLE 4.0–3

Dates Only Catalog

Cat No.	Provenience	Azimuth / Range (in Feet) from Datum A	Depth	Quantity / Weight	Recovery	Material
2	S-1	36° / 30 Feet		11	Jar / Fragments, c.1880-1920	Glass, Solarized
3	S-1	36° / 30 Feet		1	Bottle / Fragment, embossed on base in reverse "No. 63 PAT. IN. U.S...DEC. 22. 1903. JULY. 17. 1906. 11" c. 1880-1920	Glass, Solarized
4	S-1	36° / 30 Feet		4	Bottle / Fragments, plain oval base, embossed rows along base, scale texture and embossed rows along body, base embossed with Illinois Glass Co., Alton Illinois, 1873-1929, mark 1916-1929	Glass, Dark Brown
7	S-2	29° / 32 Feet		1	Jar / Fragment, two-part mold, large mouth external thread finish, 1910+	Glass, Colorless
9	S-2	29° / 32 Feet		1	Can / Round base, cylindrical, 3" tall, crimped seam, 1915-1940	Tinned Steel
10	S-2	29° / 32 Feet		1	Can / Square base, top has pour/shake attachment, 3 3/4" tall, crimped seam, 1915-1940	Tinned Steel
12	S-3	19° / 31 Feet		1	Jar, Fruit / Fragment, round base embossed "KERR GLASS MFG. CO. SAND SPRINGS OKLA. PAT. AUG 31 1915", embossed label "...MASON...", Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company, Sand Spring Oklahoma, 1912-1946	Glass, Colorless
14	S-3	19° / 31 Feet		1	Can / Round, cylindrical, two punctured holes on top, crimped seam, 4 1/4" tall, 1915-1940	Tinned Steel
16	S-4	43° / 26 Feet		2	Jug / Fragments, small mouth external thread finish, two-part mold, handle on neck, 1910+	Glass, Colorless

Cat. No.	Provenience	Azimuth/ Range (in Feet) from Datum A	Depth	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material
17	S-4	43° / 26 Feet		1	Jug / Fragment, bead finish, handle on neck, two-part mold, c. 1880-1920	Glass, Solarized
24	S-5	38° / 25 Feet		1	Jar / Fragment, embossed "...ON...", c.1880-1920	Glass, Solarized
26	S-5	38° / 25 Feet		2	Bottle / Fragments, round base, crown finish, two-part mold, 1910+	Glass, Brown
33	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	5	Jar, Fruit / Fragments, embossed label "...KERR...MASON..." 1 mold seam present, Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company, 1912+	Glass, Colorless
34	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Jar, Fruit / Fragment, round base embossed with "Kerr Glass MFG CO SAND SPRINGS OKLA", Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company, Sand Springs, OK, 1912-1946	Glass, Colorless
35	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Jar / Fragment, mark on round base with "S" in star shape, southern Glass Company, Vernon, CA, 1917-1931	Glass, Colorless
38	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Tableware / Fragment, scalloped edge, fluted body, c. 1880-1920	Glass, Solarized
42	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	2	Shotgun Shell / 12 gauge, headstamp "Peters H.V. No. 12", Peters Cartridge Company, 1887-1934	Brass
44	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Can / Cylindrical, crimped seam, 4 1/2" tall, 1915-1940	Tinned Steel
46	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Lid / Fragment, can key type, 1915-1940	Tinned Steel
49	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Coffee Can / Key type with collar, c. 1917-1940, 3 3/4" tall	Tinned Steel
50	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	10-20 cm.	1	Can / Rectangular, crimped seam, matchstick filler, 1915-1940	Tinned Steel

5.0 IMPACT SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Significance Criteria

The proposed lot split will represent a potential source of direct impacts to the only observed site, Site SDI-16,394H, but a determination of significance must be made prior to evaluating impacts. This is because impacts must be mitigated only if significant cultural resources will suffer damage or loss. According to CEQA Section 15064.5, Subsection (3) (of the approved 1998 revisions):

> Generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR Section 4852) including the following:
>
> (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
>
> (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
>
> (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
>
> (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to the significance criteria enumerated in CEQA, the San Diego County RPO considers significant prehistoric or historic sites:

> Location of past intense human occupation where buried deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, state, or federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to: any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Landmark Register; or included or eligible for inclusion, but not previously rejected, for the San Diego County Historical Site Board List; any area of past human occupation located on public or private land where important prehistoric or historic activities and/or events occurred; and any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances protected under Public Law 95-341, The American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, and natural rocks or places which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

According to the foregoing CEQA and County RPO criteria, Site SDI-16,394H does not exhibit characteristics which would qualify the site as a significant cultural resource.

5.2 Impacts and Recommendations

The proposed lot split with subsequent grading will represent a potential source of impacts to the site related to the grading of the project, although the proposed lot split map doesn't indicate the site will be impacted by grading for house pads or leach lines. Because Site SDI-16,394H has been determined to not be significant based on individual characteristics, any disturbance of the site will not represent an adverse impact in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the County of San Diego RPO and CEQA Section 15064.5. As noted in Section 4, the site has been surface collected and subsurface testing has removed most of the buried artifacts. These activities have resulted in exhausting the research potential of the site.

Mitigation recommendations include curation of all cultural material collected from the site during the data recovery program. It is further recommended that the collections be processed and curated according to current professional archival standards. We recommend that the collections and an archival copy of this report be transferred, including title and fees, to the San Diego Archaeological Center in San Diego, California. All field notes, photographs, maps, and other records relating to our involvement in the project will be curated at the BFSA laboratory.

Because of the extensive documentation and limited variability of the refuse deposit and because surface collecting and subsurface testing at the site has exhausted the artifact research potential, no further mitigation is recommended for the Dart Lot Split Project, other than curation of artifacts collected during the evaluation of the site.

6.0 PERSONNEL

The archaeological study of the Dart Lot Split Project was directed by Brian F. Smith. The survey was completed by Charles Callahan and Clint Callahan under the direction of Brian F. Smith. The site testing program was completed by Cheryle Hunt and Charles Callahan0 under the direction of Brian F. Smith. Laboratory analysis of the collection was provided by Kent Smolik, Kimberly Wade, and Nicole Benjamin-Ma. The report was prepared by Kyle M. Guerrero and Brian F. Smith. Graphics were prepared by Robert Hernandez. Report production manager was Roberta Klimas.

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APPENDIX I

Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog

Cat. No.	Provenience	Azimuth / Range (in feet) from Datum A	Depth	Quantity / Weight	Recovery	Material
1	S-1	36° / 30 Feet		1	Jar, Jelly / Tumbler / Fragment, depressed rows along rim	Glass, Colorless
2	S-1	36° / 30 Feet		11	Jar / Fragments, c.1880-1920	Glass, Solarized
3	S-1	36° / 30 Feet		1	Bottle / Fragment, embossed on base in reverse "No. 63 PAT. IN. U.S...DEC. 22. 1903. JULY. 17. 1906. 11" c.1880-1920	Glass, Solarized
4	S-1	36° / 30 Feet		4	Bottle / Fragments, plain oval base, embossed rows along base, scale texture and embossed rows along body, base embossed with Illinois Glass Co., Alton Illinois, 1873-1929, mark 1916-1929	Glass, Dark Brown
5	S-1	36° / 30 Feet		5	Jar / Fragments, clear glaze	Stoneware
6	S-2	29° / 32 Feet		1	Jar, Jelly / Tumbler / Fragment, depressed rows along rim	Glass, Colorless
7	S-2	29° / 32 Feet		1	Jar / Fragment, two-part mold, large mouth external thread finish, 1910+	Glass, Colorless
8	S-2	29° / 32 Feet		2	Jar / Fragments, clear glaze, round base	Stoneware
9	S-2	29° / 32 Feet		1	Can / Round base, cylindrical, 3" tall, crimped seam, 1915-1940	Tinned Steel
10	S-2	29° / 32 Feet		1	Can / Square base, top has pour/shake attachment, 3 3/4" tall, crimped seam, 1915-1940	Tinned Steel
11	S-3	19° / 31 Feet		1	Tableware / Fragment, pressed glass, scalloped edge, ribbed body in petal shape, embossed flower design on base, two-part mold	Glass, Solarized
12	S-3	19° / 31 Feet		1	Jar, Fruit / Fragment, round base embossed "KERR GLASS MFG. CO. SAND SPRINGS OKLA. PAT. AUG 31 1915", embossed label "...MASON...", Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company, Sand Spring Oklahoma, 1912-1946	Glass, Colorless

Cat. No.	Provenience	Azimuth/ Range (in feet) from Datum A	Depth	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material
13	S-3	19° / 31 Feet		4	Jar / Fragments, clear glaze, thin lip, green paint on outside	Stoneware
14	S-3	19° / 31 Feet		1	Can / Round, cylindrical, two punctured holes on top, crimped seam, 4 1/4" tall, 1915-1940	Tinned Steel
15	S-4	43° / 26 Feet		1	Jar, Jelly / Tumbler / Fragment, depressed rows along rim	Glass, Colorless
16	S-4	43° / 26 Feet		2	Jug / Fragments, small mouth external thread finish, two-part mold, handle on neck, 1910+	Glass, Colorless
17	S-4	43° / 26 Feet		1	Jug / Fragment, bead finish, handle on neck, two-part mold, c. 1880-1920	Glass, Solarized
18	S-4	43° / 26 Feet		1	Bottle / Fragment, round base	Glass, Brown
19	S-4	43° / 26 Feet		1	Jar Lid with Insert, Fruit / Fragment, metal threaded cap with glass insert, "GENUINE BOYD CAP FOR MASON JARS"	Glass, Translucent White Milk / Zinc
20	S-4	43° / 26 Feet		6	Jar / Fragments, clear glaze, includes one round base, thin lip	Stoneware
21	S-4	43° / 26 Feet		2	Tableware / Fragments, landscape design with sunset behind painted on outside	Porcelain
22	S-4	43° / 26 Feet		1	Basin / Fragment, round with handles	Steel
23	S-5	38° / 25 Feet		2	Jar, Condiment / Fragments, round base embossed "BEST FOODS REGISTERED"	Glass, Colorless
24	S-5	38° / 25 Feet		1	Jar / Fragment, embossed "...ON...", c.1880-1920	Glass, Solarized
25	S-5	38° / 25 Feet		1	Jar, Jelly / Tumbler / Fragment, depressed rows along rim	Glass, Colorless
26	S-5	38° / 25 Feet		2	Bottle / Fragments, round base, crown finish, two-part mold, 1910+	Glass, Brown

Cat. No.	Provenience	Azimuth/ Range (in feet) from Datum A	Depth	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material
27	S-5	38° / 25 Feet		1	Bottle / Fragment, scale texture	Glass, Brown
28	S-5	38° / 25 Feet		3	Tableware / Fragments, landscape design with sunset behind painted on outside	Porcelain
29	S-5	38° / 25 Feet		3	Bottle / Fragments, clear glaze on both sides, round base	Stoneware
30	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	17	Vessel / Fragments, clear glaze with green paint on outside	Stoneware
31	ST-1	28° / 28 Feet	0-10 cm.	16	Tableware / Fragments, landscape with sunset painted on exterior	Porcelain
32	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	74	Bottle / Fragments, including 4 finishes - 1 bead, 1 large mouth external thread, 1 with pouring lip and 1 unclassified	Glass, Colorless
33	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	5	Jar, Fruit / Fragments, embossed label "...KERR...MASON..." 1 mold seam present, Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company, 1912+	Glass, Colorless
34	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Jar, Fruit / Fragment, round base embossed with "Kerr Glass MFG CO SAND SPRINGS OKLA", Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company, Sand Springs, OK, 1912-1946	Glass, Colorless
35	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Jar / Fragment, mark on round base with "S" in star shape, southern Glass Company, Vernon, CA, 1917-1931	Glass, Colorless
36	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Jar, Condiment / Fragment, round base embossed with "Best Foods registered"	Glass, Colorless
37	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Bottle / Fragment, Blake base embossed with "California Conservating Co. SF"	Glass, Colorless
38	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Tableware / Fragment, scalloped edge, fluted body, c. 1880-1920	Glass, Solarized
39	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Jar / Fragment, with cap on external threaded finish	Glass, Colorless / Ferrous Metal

Cat. No.	Provenience	Azimuth/ Range (in feet) from Datum A	Depth	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material
40	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Jar / Fragment, with ribs	Glass, Brown
41	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Bottle / Fragment, with scale texture	Glass, Brown
42	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	2	Shotgun Shell / 12 gauge, headstamp "Peters H.V. No. 12", Peters Cartridge Company, 1887-1934	Brass
43	ST-1	28° / 28 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Hammer / Fragment, head	Iron
44	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Can / Cylindrical, crimped seam, 4 1/2" tall, 1915-1940	Tinned Steel
45	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	2	Cans, Spice / Rectangular with pour/shake spout on top, crimped seam, 3 1/4" tall	Tinned Steel
46	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Lid / Fragment, can key type, 1915-1940	Tinned Steel
47	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Lid / Fragment, embossed with "SAME PRICE BAKING POWDER FOR...YEARS"	Tinned Steel
48	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	12	Can / Fragments, includes 1 round cap and 1 rectangular piece	Tinned Steel
49	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	1	Coffee Can / Key type with collar, c. 1917-1940, 3 3/4" tall	Tinned Steel
50	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	10-20 cm.	1	Can / Rectangular, crimped seam, matchstick filler, 1915-1940	Tinned Steel
51	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	10-20 cm.	8	Bottle / Fragments	Glass, Colorless
52	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	10-20 cm.	7	Bottle / Fragments, with colorless glaze	Stoneware
53	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	10-20 cm.	2	Tableware / Fragments, sunset colors painted on exterior	Porcelain
54	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	29	Bottle / Fragments, colorless glaze, some salt glazed	Stoneware
55	TU-1	18° / 29 Feet	0-10 cm.	20	Crock / Fragments, wide lip, colorless glaze	Stoneware
56	ST-1	28° / 28 Feet	10-20 cm.		No Recovery	

Cat. No.	Provenience	Azimuth/ Range (in feet) from Datum A	Depth	Quantity/ Weight	Recovery	Material
57	ST-1	28° / 28 Feet	20-30 cm.	No Recovery		
58	ST-2	34° / 15 Feet	0-10 cm.	No Recovery		
59	ST-2	34° / 15 Feet	10-20 cm.	No Recovery		
60	ST-2	34° / 15 Feet	20-30 cm.	No Recovery		
61	ST-3	45° / 37 Feet	0-10 cm.	No Recovery		
62	ST-3	45° / 37 Feet	10-20 cm.	No Recovery		
63	ST-3	45° / 37 Feet	20-30 cm.	No Recovery		
64	ST-4	23° / 42 Feet	0-10 cm.	No Recovery		
65	ST-4	23° / 42 Feet	10-20 cm.	No Recovery		
66	ST-4	23° / 42 Feet	20-30 cm.	No Recovery		
67	ST-5	354° / 34 Feet	0-10 cm.	No Recovery		
68	ST-5	354° / 34 Feet	10-20 cm.	No Recovery		
69	ST-5	354° / 34 Feet	20-30 cm.	No Recovery		